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MOUNT DESERT NATIONAL PARK

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HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS

U.S. Congress. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H. R. 11935

A BILL TO ESTABLISH THE MOUNT DESERT NATIONAL PARK IN THE STATE OF MAINE

MAY 30, 1918

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MOUNT DESERT NATIONAL PARK.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC LANDS,
Thursday, May 30, 1918.

The committee met at 10 o'clock a. m., Hon. John N. Tillman presiding.

There were also present Representatives McClintic and Mays.

STATEMENTS OF HON. JOHN A. PETERS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MAINE; MR. GEORGE B. DORR, CUSTODIAN SIEUR DE MONTS NATIONAL MONUMENT; AND MR. H. M. ALBRIGHT, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE.

Mr. TILLMAN. Gentlemen, we have met this morning for the purpose of listening to the advocates of H. R. 11935, a bill introduced by Mr. Peters of Maine to establish the Mount Desert National Park in the State of Maine. Mr. Peters, the Chair will recognize you for whatever statement you desire to make, and I will ask you to take charge of the hearing and introduce whatever witnesses you desire to present to the committee.

Mr. PETERS. I will do so, Mr. Chairman. I want to briefly describe the origin of this proposition. On the coast of Maine, on the island of Mount Desert, a tract of land of about 5,000 acres now, with additions of 5,000 more in contemplation and ready to be added, is now owned by the United States as a national monument, accepted by the President in 1916 under the statute of 1906 authorizing him to do so. This property is of extraordinary scenic and historical and tourist value. The details of it I will ask Mr. George B. Dorr, who is here and who is the custodian appointed over it by the Secretary of the Interior, and who is also, by the way, one of the selectmen of the town of Bar Harbor, in which a large portion of this land is situated—to explain to you presently. This property was acquired by public-spirited individuals, largely at the instigation of Mr. Dorr, who has been devoting years of his activities to getting it together, for the purpose of giving it to the Government to be used as a national park. I say national park, because that is the way people look at it, but it is now legally and technically a national monument.

In the sundry civil appropriation bill of this year an appropriation was asked for by the Department of the Interior for the care and preservation of this property, and for the building of some necessary roads and paths, and for other purposes. In the course of the hearing before the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee we understood it was suggested by members of the committee,

especially the chairman, Mr. Sherley, that the name by which this monument was known, that of Sieur de Monts, the French explorer who came down on that coast in 1604 and discovered the country, be changed. This name, of course, does not exist locally any more. It was suggested, as I say, that the name of the park be changed, and it was thought that possibly the Committee on Appropriations might change it in its bill. But the Park Service of the Interior Department and other interested persons thought it might be undesirable to have that done in an appropriation bill, and with the cooperation and consent of the Secretary of the Interior this bill was introduced to change this monument from a national monument technically and legally to a national park, and to change the name from Sieur de Monts Monument to the Mount Desert National Park, which would be its common name and would identify the park, because Mount Desert in the eastern part of the country is a well known place where people resort for recreation and health from all over the eastern section of the country, east of the Mississippi River. This bill originated in that thought of the Committee on Appropriations and had for its purpose changing the name to a more common and identifying one, and making certain other technical changes to the end that the reservation should be legally a national park as well as practically a national park, which it is now. You gentlemen know better about this than I do, but there is no substantial difference as it is now between a national monument and a national park. It is actually a national park; it is treated as such, used as such, and in order to get the benefit of a national park, it is desired to have it technically and legally a national park.

Mr. TILLMAN. Just what significance has the term "Mount Desert"?

Mr. PETERS. Mount Desert is the name of that island.

Mr. TILLMAN. Why was it named that?

Mr. DORR. That name was given it by Champlain, in September, 1604, when he came sailing into Frenchmans Bay and named the island from its bare-topped mountains. It was the first land on our coast that he reached. He left the colony which De Monts was establishing at the mouth of the St. Croix River, our present national boundary, and sailed down the coast until the reached this island, which he landed on and named.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. What year did you say that was in?

Mr. DORR. 1604.

Mr. TILLMAN. I wanted to know why he selected that term. What significance has that name? Is it descriptive of the island or just what does it mean?

Mr. DORR. I think these photographs will show you. He says in his account that the mountains were rocky and bare-topped. The word "desert" in French, moreover, has a different meaning from its English one, signifying simply "wild and solitary."

Mr. PETERS. As I understand it, Champlain called it the Island of the Desert Mountains when he sailed down and saw these tremendous tops rising from the ocean. It is the only place on the coast where such a thing occurs, and he called it the Island of the Desert Mountains. It is an island about 15 or 20 miles across on the coast of Maine, connected by a bridge with the mainland; on it is the sum-

mer resort of Bar Harbor, in which town a portion of this property lies. This map which I show you shows the property.

Mr. McCLINTIC. How long is that bridge?

Mr. DORR. I think about 1,800 feet. It is being rebuilt, under Government direction, of iron and concrete.

Mr. PETERS. There was a ford there before the bridge was built, so that the connection between the mainland and the island is quite easy.

Mr. ALBRIGHT. Mr. Peters, when you use the word "town," you mean the New England "town" which may cover a very large area?

Mr. PETERS. Yes. This island has on it now four towns making up the area you see there indicated on the map.

Mr. TILLMAN. The term town does not mean a village but a body of land?

Mr. PETERS. Yes. It means the district. This town marked on the map Eden has now been changed by the Legislature of Maine to Bar Harbor; that represents all this land (indicating). A great portion of it is wild and uncultivated.

Mr. McCLINTIC. You say there are about 5,000 acres now in the hands of the Government?

Mr. PETERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. McCLINTIC. And you propose to take in about 5,000 acres more?

Mr. PETERS. Yes; they have in contemplation, and have arranged for, an addition of 5,000 acres more without any cost to the Government.

Mr. McCLINTIC. Who owns the 5,000 additional acres at the present time?

Mr. DORR. It belongs to a public service corporation which was formed to acquire and hold these lands for the purpose of transferring them to the National Government. It is called the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations.

Mr. PETERS. President Eliot of Harvard is the president of that corporation?

Mr. DORR. Yes; and I am its executive officer.

Mr. PETERS. It is a corporation formed without any pay to anybody and was organized for the public-spirited purpose of acquiring these and other lands through contributions made by public-spirited citizens. Once acquired they can not go back into private ownership.

Mr. McCLINTIC. When the 5,000 acres are added to the other 5,000 acres how much more territory will remain on that island?

Mr. DORR. I should think the island might have about 75,000 or 80,000 acres on it.

Mr. McCLINTIC. Is the balance of the land in that territory included on the island good for agricultural purposes?

Mr. PETERS. Much of it is, but this territory which has been turned over is not suitable for agricultural purposes.

Mr. McCLINTIC. Is any portion of the balance of the island covered by timber?

Mr. PETERS. Yes; there is some timber there, although the principal part of the remaining timber is on the part which has been turned over to the Government.

Mr. DORR. Around the mountain bases there is a good deal of very interesting forest.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. Is there territory now in the park, or monument, or in the territory to be taken into the park, that is covered with timber?

Mr. PETERS. It is covered partly with timber, but not entirely.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. There is a sufficient amount, however, to make it an attractive place for a park?

Mr. DORR. Oh, yes; more than that.

Mr. PETERS. It is the most beautiful and most useful place for a public park that there is anywhere in the East.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. Peters, I would be glad if you would develop at some length the characteristics of the park.

Mr. PETERS. I will read you the letter of Secretary Lane, which describes many of those things.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 15, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. FERRIS: I have your request of May 6, 1918, for a report on H. R. 11935, "A bill to establish the Mount Desert National Park in the State of Maine."

While this measure proposes to create a new member of the national park system, its effect, if enacted into law, would be to merely change the name of the Sieur de Monts National Monument and promote this area to the national park status, at the same time adequately providing for its extension and development along well-defined lines. As this monument is already under the jurisdiction of this department, and immediately under the control of the National Park Service, by virtue of the act of August 25, 1916, the National Park Service Act (39 Stat., 535), the only important question involved in this legislation is whether the monument lands are worthy of advancement to the national park class. I believe that the national park should be established for the following reasons:

First: Mount Desert Island has important historic value. It is the place where Champlain first landed on this coast, and the French had a station here years before the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Second: Scenically its impressive headlands give Mount Desert the distinction of combining sea and mountain. These headlands are by far the loftiest of our Atlantic coast. Their high, rounded summits, often craggy, and their splendid granite shelves form a background for a rugged shore line and an island-dotted harbor which is one of the finest that even the Maine coast can present. Back of the shore is a mountain and lake wilderness which is typical in a remarkable degree of the range of Appalachian scenery.

Third: From the point of view of conservation, the value of the proposed park can hardly be overestimated. The forests are largely primeval. Oaks, beeches, birches, maples, ashes, poplars, and many other deciduous trees of our eastern ranges, here found in full luxuriance, mingle with groves of pine and giant hemlock. The typical shrubs of northeastern America are in equal abundance. Wild flowers abound. There are few spots, if any, which can combine the variety and luxuriance of the eastern forests in such small compass.

The rocks also have their distinction. This was the first part of the continent to emerge from the prehistoric sea. Archean granites in original exposure such as these, though common in eastern Canada, are rare in the United States. Worn by the ice sheets of the glacial period, eroded by the frosts and rains of the ages, their bases carved by the sea, their surfaces painted by the mosses and lichens of to-day, they are exhibits of scientific interest as well as beauty.

Still another distinction is Mount Desert's wealth of bird life. All of the conditions for a bird sanctuary in the East seem to be here fulfilled. Once Mount Desert was the home of many deer, some of which are now returning from the mainland. Moose haunt it still occasionally. Once its streams abounded in beaver, and will again after a few of these animals are planted in its protected valleys.

Fourth: From a recreational standpoint, the Mount Desert Park would be capable of giving pleasure in the summer months to hundreds of thousands of

people living east of the Mississippi River. Last year it was visited by more than 50,000 individuals. The island is accessible by automobile, railroad, and boat, and is only a relatively few hours distant from many large eastern cities. Developed as a national park in the interests of all the people, this reservation will become one of the greatest of our public assets.

The Sieur de Monts National Monument was established by proclamation of the President, July 8, 1916, under the act of June 8, 1906, "An act for the preservation of American antiquities" (34 Stat., 225). A copy of this proclamation is inclosed.

The area of the monument is approximately 5,000 acres. All of this land was secured by purchase, or through donation, by the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations, was conveyed by this corporation to the United States and accepted by me under the authority of the Monuments Act. Since the establishment of the reservation, additional tracts of land to the extent of 5,000 acres have been secured and tendered to the Government. I have indicated that I will accept these lands as soon as the deeds and other instruments of title have been examined and found satisfactory in all respects. The reservation, therefore, may be regarded as having a total area of approximately 10,000 acres. Ultimately this will be extended to 20,000 acres through the continued efforts of the public-spirited gentlemen who are devoting their time and personal funds to the development of this park enterprise.

I have no criticism to make of the form of the pending bill, and I hope that the committee may give it early and favorable consideration.

Cordially, yours,

FRANKLIN K. LANE,
Secretary.

HON. SCOTT FERRIS,
Chairman Committee on Public Lands,
House of Representatives.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. Peters, I also suggest that you insert in the record at this point a copy of the bill.

Mr. PETERS. Yes.

(The bill referred to follows:)

[H. R. 11935, 65th Congress, 2d Session.]

A bill to establish the Mount Desert National Park in the State of Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tracts of land, easements, and other real estate heretofore known as the Sieur de Monts National Monument, situated on Mount Desert Island, in the county of Hancock and State of Maine, established and designated as a national monument under the act of June eighth, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," by presidential proclamation of July eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby declared to be a national park and dedicated as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people under the name of the Mount Desert National Park.

SEC. 2. That the administration, protection, and promotion of said Mount Desert National Park shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the act of August twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, entitled "An act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized in his discretion to accept in behalf of the United States such other property on said Mount Desert Island, including lands, easements, buildings, and moneys as may be donated for the extension or improvement of said park.

Mr. PETERS. The Chairman has asked me to develop the description of the territory there, and I will ask Mr. Dorr to state in general the character of this land and to answer any questions that are asked.

Mr. TILLMAN. Before you take your seat, Mr. Peters, I would like to ask you a question. Are there any well-made roads inside the park now?

Mr. PETERS. I refer that part of the matter to Mr. Dorr, because he is familiar with it.

Mr. TILLMAN. Suppose you let him develop that, then. I believe you are not asking any present appropriation.

Mr. PETERS. Yes, we are; but in the appropriation bill, not here.

Mr. MAYS. Have you had any appropriation heretofore?

Mr. PETERS. No, sir.

Mr. ALBRIGHT. We have used some funds there, possibly as much as $150, in the past two years, from our general monument fund.

Mr. MAYS. A negligible amount?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. Yes.

Mr. PETERS. I will now ask Mr. Dorr to make a statement. Mr. Dorr is the custodian of the property, and has been on the board of selectmen of the town of Bar Harbor and is the gentleman through whose efforts, almost entirely, this property was gotten together and presented to the Government.

Mr. DORR. Will you ask me the points you want to bring out?

Mr. TILLMAN. I think the committee would prefer that you begin in your own way and give us a full and complete description of this property.

Mr. DORR. It is, briefly, a bold range of deeply divided mountains carved by the ice-sheet out of a once single block of granite and about 15 miles in length, facing the ocean. The coast about it is a sunken coast, a drowned coast as they say geologically, and is rich in bays and islands formed by the flooding of the ancient surface. Mount Desert Island has large bays, Frenchmans Bay and Blue Hill Bay, on its eastern and western sides, connecting on the north. From the western bay island-sheltered waterways, or thoroughfares as they are called down there, extend unbrokenly to Penobscot Bay and River, 40 miles away, so that Champlain, when he was guided up the river by the Indians in 1604, after visiting the Mount Desert Island, described the latter as a headland at the river's mouth. The south side of the island faces the open ocean and you get magnificent displays of surf there.

I dwell on that feature of the sheltered bays and waterways because I feel it will play an exceedingly important part hereafter in the usefulness of the area as a park. These waters are all nationally owned, lying within the 3-mile limit, and can be used freely in connection with the park for house-boating, sailing, canoeing, fishing, bathing, and all kinds of water sports to a practically unlimited extent.

Deep valleys separate the mountains, extending at one point below the level of the sea, so that the island is penetrated at its center by what is called Somes Sound, the only true glacial fiord we have on our coast. It extends inland some 8 miles and nearly divides the island into two. Mr. Franklin Roosevelt, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, told me he had taken a destroyer up that sound and turned it on a single circuit without backing, which he thought was remarkable as exhibiting its depth.

Mr. PETERS: Mr. Chairman, as showing the depth of that sound, there are granite quarries on the western side and a large 3-masted granite schooner came up there at one time and was sunk in the sound, and the schooner was in no way visible afterward because the water was so deep.

Mr. DORR. It would make a submarine base, incidentally, as impregnable as that on the Dalmatian Coast at Cattaro, which the Austrians have made such use of in the present war, and the scenery on entering it is equally magnificent. This picture [indicating] was taken from one of the mountains that border it and which has been lately added to the park. It shows the entrance to the sound and the splendid harbor, island-sheltered, into which it opens [indicating]. This mountain has been named by the Government Acadia Mountain, all of this region having formed part of the early French Province of Acadia. The whole fiord forms a wonderful exhibit of ancient volcanism and recent glacial erosion. The cliffs are very bold; the water deep.

Nearly all of the other valleys eroded by the ice in its slow southward movement are filled with lakes. This [indicating] is where we get our water for Bar Harbor. We have magnificent water supplies, both lakes and springs.

The bases of these mountains and their lower slopes are clothed with forest. The early summer ownership upon the island resulted in saving primeval forest growths which could hardly be matched elsewhere on the New England coast, stripped generally for its ease of shipment.

With regard to wild flowers, I here submit a statement from Prof. Fernald, Chairman of the Botanical Faculty at Harvard. It is the best single area he knows for preserving and exhibiting in a wide range those of the northeastern section of the country.

With regard to birds, Mr. Forbush, the State ornithologist of Massachusetts, who made a study of it for us, says in a statement I submit also that the opportunity it offers is extraordinary, and I submit besides a letter from Mr. Pearson, secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies, which says that in all the years their association has been engaged in seeking to establish refuges or sanctuaries for wild bird life no area in the East of such importance to wild life, bird or other, has been set aside as sanctuary as that contained within the borders of the Sieur de Monts National Monument.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. Mr. Dorr, speaking of bird life, do you mean by that that it is a suitable place for the ducks that come up there from the South in the spring?

Mr. DORR. Certain favorable waters there used to be black with them in the spring and fall. This tract here [indicating on map] is the one we are securing expressly for the protection of these migrating birds.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. Is this appropriate ground for wild ducks and geese?

Mr. DORR. Yes; it used to be covered with them in their season.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. Let me ask you, how warm does it get there in the summer time in comparison with other sections of the United States?

Mr. DORR. It has a relatively even temperature on account of the ocean. During summer we have cool nights and warm sunshine in the day, but the air is always stimulating and bracing.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. How long are the summers?

Mr. DORR. Plant growth there begins actively toward the end of April, about a fortnight later than in Massachusetts.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. When does the bathing season close up there?

Mr. DORR. I have been in bathing there in December.

Mr. PETERS. I do not know of anybody else who would want to go in at that time.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. Are there any large cities in close proximity to this area?

Mr. DORR. Bangor is the nearest. But this park would be used principally by people from beyond the State, not by Maine people. I went there myself from Boston as a boy. My father bought some land there then, on part of which we built a summer home and part of which has now been donated to the Government.

The friends I have made there have come from the whole country to the eastward of the Rockies, from New Orleans, from St. Louis, from Cincinnati and Chicago, and largely from the South. We used to have a number of Richmond people and Confederate service officers and their families there regularly at one time, and many people come there always from Washington and Baltimore, from Philadelphia and New York. It is a place of national resort, not in any sense a local area.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. Is the surrounding country pretty thickly settled?

Mr. DORR. It is an agricultural country, largely wooded still, where farming and market gardening are being gradually developed to supply the people who come to the shore in summer. The hay production is large, that of the State being the second greatest of any in the country, I believe; a little farther south lies the corn belt which supplies practically all the corn used for canning. For summer vegetables, when rightly grown, the region is unsurpassed.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. How far is Bangor, Me., from this particular park?

Mr. DORR. About 50 miles, according to the road, and 40 miles as the crow flies.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. What kind of transportation facilities do you have to have to get to the park?

Mr. DORR. There is a railroad running from Bangor to the ferry, as we call it. They do not come across on the bridge, but ferry about 8 miles across the bay. There was talk of coming in by way of the bridge a few years ago, but the plan was given up—largely, I think, because the summer visitors did not want to lose the beautiful approach across the bay.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. There is a ferry service across the bay to this area?

Mr. DORR. The route lies there [indicating]. It is a beautiful sail across.

Mr. PETERS. Passengers are transferred from the railroad to steamboats.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. If this area were made into a park, what sort of railroad accommodations or connections would the people have in reaching it?

Mr. PETERS. They are the best in the world. In the summer, beginning early in June, there is a train running from Washington direct to Bar Harbor, called the Bar Harbor express. You get on that train at the station in Washington, and do not get off until you get to Bar Harbor, or until you are transferred to the ferry.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. How far is Bar Harbor from this area?

Mr. PETERS. The park lies partly in Bar Harbor, reaching almost to the town.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. How are the automobile roads?

Mr. DORR. More people have been coming during the last two or three years by motor than by train.

Mr. TILLMAN. Are the roads in good condition?

Mr. PETERS. The State of Maine has made a bond issue and has built a very fine road from Ellsworth, which is the county seat of that county, to Bar Harbor, and there is a very good road from Bangor to Ellsworth. There is a system of roads being built in Maine that will carry all of the tourist travel from Boston. Portland, and Gloucester, down into this country.

Mr. TILLMAN. Are there any roads inside of the park?

Mr. DORR. Yes, sir.

Mr. PETERS. On that point of transportation, let me say, I live at Ellsworth, the county seat of that county, and in summer I think there are seven trains a day each way, passing through my town to and from Bar Harbor. Then, there is a regular boat service from Portland and Boston.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. If this should be made into a park, would there be roads leading to every part of it?

Mr. DORR. There are roads leading to every part of the park and some through the park. The town of Bar Harbor has expended thousands of dollars—approximately $12,000, I think, since the park was formed, two years ago—in improving those running throughout. The park is one, however, that lends itself to an intensive development by footpaths and bridle paths rather than to an extensive one by quickly traversed motor roads. An area of 20,000 or even 30,000 acres would be run through very quickly in an automobile, but one can wander over such a tract as this by foot and bridle paths for weeks and not exhaust its interest. The secenery is such that every hundred acres in it has individual interest.

Mr. TILLMAN. There are sufficient bridle paths and footpaths through the park?

Mr. PETERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. TILLMAN. What are the hotel facilities at Bar Harbor?

Mr. DORR. They are very considerable, but they will be extended in connection with the park.

Mr. PETERS. They already have very large hotel accommodations at Bar Harbor.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. How close are the hotels to the park?

Mr. PETERS. Within a short walk of 5 or 10 minutes.

Mr. DORR. They lie all around it at different points on the coast. The villages, sprung from early fishing settlements, all lie on the coast.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. Does anybody have any supervision of the hotels so as to protect the public from excessive charges if complaints of that kind should be lodged?

Mr. DORR. No, sir; that would have to be developed with the development of the park.

Mr. PETERS. Some of those hotels have been there for 30 or 40 years.

Mr. TILLMAN. Are they excessive in their charges?

Mr. PETERS. There are all grades of hotels there.

Mr. DORR. You can get good board and lodging there as low as $15 per week.

Mr. PETERS. There are all grades of hotel accommodations for people who want different kinds of provision.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. The reason I ask that question is because in some of our western parks we allow hotel companies to come in and build hotels, but they are run under the supervision of the Government to a certain extent so that the public may be protected along certain lines.

Mr. PETERS. The situation there protects itself.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. If we make this property into a park, just as we have made the other parks, we must in some way, if it is possible, take care of the interests of the traveling public.

Mr. PETERS. I would suggest that that situation for the present, and in the future so far as we can foresee, takes care of itself, because there are resorts all around the property. Each of those resorts has numerous hotels competing with each other, and there are boarding houses at some of those places where people are accommodated by the natives for a longer or shorter time in the summer and fall. There is a considerable number of them, and the accommodations are very excellent and very reasonable on account of competition and for other reasons.

Mr. MAYS. Is there any privately owned land within the present boundaries of the monument?

Mr. DORR. No, sir; the Secretary of the Interior would not accept the tract until we had obtained every piece of property that lay inside of its lines. There are no private rights or easements of any kind within its boundaries.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. I notice the picture of a house inside the park that is now being used by the custodian: Who built that house? Was it contributed?

Mr. DORR. Frankly, I did.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. I wanted to know whether some good man contributed it.

Mr. DORR. I wanted to secure the situation for the future. It lies right on the border of Bar Harbor, and I got the land opposite it given for a public athletic field, parade ground and park. The nearer mountains of the park lie in full view from it and from it starts the path system that connects it with Bar Harbor.

Our idea as to the park has been to develop it for the brain workers of the country, people who would be responsive to the beauty and inspiration of its scenery, and can get away for a brief or longer holiday. They are going there now, in numbers, but what we want to provide for specially is the need of people of moderate or narrow means who would appreciate what it has to give in beauty, interest, and climate. Areas are being selected now within the park where similar buildings to those provided in the western parks may be built in the future as soon as funds are available for the park's development in connection with them.

Mr. TILLMAN. Are there any other national parks or monuments in the New England States?

Mr. DORR. No, sir; this is the only one east of Arkansas.

Mr. TILLMAN. The proposition is to make that the principal and most attractive northeastern resort?

Mr. DORR. I think it is likely to be the only national park area to the north of Washington and east of Indiana.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. How much appropriation are you asking for?

Mr. DORR. The secretary made his own estimate after seeing the park last summer, asking for $50,000. It was an estimate based on his judgment of its needs and opportunities for usefulness, and on what had been previously given other parks.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. How does that compare with the amounts given to other national monuments or parks? In other words, in the creation of other parks, we have had a uniform provision relative to the amount of the appropriation, have we not?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. That was in the case of those big undeveloped areas where practically nobody was going at the time. For instance, there is an inhibtion in the organic acts establishing Mt. McKinley and Hawaii National Parks, limiting the annual appropriation to $10,000.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. What was the attitude of the Appropriations Committee toward this project?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. It is impossible to say just what attitude the committee has, so far as the new development is concerned, because the sundry civil bill has not been reported out yet, but I can say this, that there was a tremendous amount of interest taken in the project by the Appropriations Committee, and there was absolutely no adverse comment on the project or upon any of the ideas suggested for its development. This area is already visited by pretty close to 60,000 people, making it the third national park area in point of patronage.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. What percentage of those people live there?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. A very small percentage.

Mr. PETERS. Let me say this: I live nearby there and I know the natives who live around there. I do not suppose that 1 man out of 100 who lives there knows of the beauty of this place; but if it is developed as a national park the local people will take more interest in it.

Mr. ALBRIGHT. You will find a smaller percentage of local people visiting Mount Desert than you will find of local people visiting Yellowstone, Yosemite, and some of the other large national parks. The percentage of local people visiting the western parks is sometimes quite large. I think very few Maine and Massachusetts people visit this park.

Mr. TILLMAN. I would like to hear something in regard to the fishing proposition. I think this subcommittee is interested in fishing. Suppose you describe the lakes in there, the kind of water you have, and the kind of fish that are now in those lakes.

Mr. DORR. The water in the lakes is very pure, but at the same time it is good fishing water. As you know, some pure waters are relatively barren of fish, but fish are naturally abundant in these waters.

Mr. TILLMAN. What kind of fish?

Mr. DORR. Trout and salmon trout.

Mr. TILLMAN. Game fish.

Mr. DORR. Yes, sir. In addition to that, we have splendid deep-sea fishing all around. The people do quite as much deep-sea fishing and fishing along the rocky coast as in the lakes.

Mr. TILLMAN. Have you made any effort to stock those lakes with fish from the Government hatcheries?

Mr. DORR. Yes, sir; we have introduced a number lately. We have one Government fish hatchery quite close to Mr. Peters's home, and it is ready to ship, and does ship annually extensive supplies of fish. Then, we have within easy reach from the park other lakes on the mainland, where the people can go within an easy half-hour's motor ride. The people use equally the lakes within the park and the lakes outside of the park, for all bodies of water of over 8 or 10 acres in extent in Maine are what we call great ponds, and are open to the public.

Mr. MAYS. What species of trout do you have there—eastern brook or rainbow?

Mr. DORR. We do not have the rainbow trout. We have two species of trout, but I can not at the moment recall their names.

Mr. PETERS. Do they have the squaretail trout there?

Mr. DORR. Yes, sir; we have the squaretail trout.

Mr. PETERS. And the speckled brook trout?

Mr. DORR. Yes, sir; the speckled brook trout. We have them both abundantly.

Mr. TILLMAN. Are those waters cold in summer?

Mr. DORR. Yes, sir. They stay cold the whole season through.

Mr. TILLMAN. I should think you could have the rainbow trout there.

Mr. MAYS. Besides the lakes, do you have any streams?

Mr. DORR. Yes, sir; we have some good streams, streams which I have seen the trout lying across in a solid mass in the spawning season in the fall. It is an extraordinary sight. I have seen trout 18 inches long lying side by side, heading upstream forming a solid mass across the brook.

Mr. TILLMAN. Are there any springs in the park?

Mr. DORR. Yes, sir; there are some splendid deep-seated springs, that will some day make an important feature in the park.

Mr. MAYS. To what altitude do those mountains rise?

Mr. DORR. The highest one is 1,527 feet, but as we have no buildings to show scale on them, they give the impression of a far greater altitude. They are very bold, and men experienced in Swiss mountain climbing, have told me that there are places on them that the Swiss guides would not like to climb unpracticed. It is an Alpine area in miniature, sculptured on one side by the sea and on the other side by ice. This area is rich in lakes and streams, rich in forest growth, and rich in marshlands suited to wild life.

Mr. TILLMAN. Is there anything else you want to add?

Mr. PETERS. Unless you have some further questions to ask, I do not know of anything.

Mr. ALBRIGHT. Do you think it well to put some of these printed statements in the records?

Mr. PETERS. I would like to read a very brief extract from the letter of Secretary Lane to Mr. Mather. This letter is dated May 13, 1918, and I will read just two paragraphs from it:

In studying new park projects, you should seek to find scenery of supreme and distinctive quality or some natural feature so extraordinary or unique as to be of national interest and importance. You should seek distinguished examples of typical forms of world architecture; such, for instance, as the Grand Canyon, as exemplifying the highest accomplishment of stream erosion, and the high, rugged portion of Mount Desert Island as exemplifying the oldest rock forms in America and the luxuriance of deciduous forests. * * *

It is not necessary that a national park should have a large area. The element of size is of no importance as long as the park is susceptible of effective administration and control.

Mr. ALBRIGHT. That letter sets forth the policy of the National Park Service.

Mr. TILLMAN. I also ask that these statements by Mr. Lane, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Ogden, Mr. Wickersham, Mr. Halsey, and others, be printed in the record.

(The statements referred to are as follows:)

THE PROPOSED MOUNT DESERT NATIONAL PARK.

Statement by Hon. Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.

It is a true park area in the highest sense, totally different from any other that we have and capable of giving untold refreshment to the great town and city populations of our country to the eastward of the Mississippi. It is the only national park—using the word in its descriptive sense—that fronts upon the sea, and it represents at its culminating point one of the oldest and most important recreation areas upon the Continent—the New England coast.

It is a tract of extraordinary variety and interest, a bold mountain chain compressed within the limits of an island 15 miles across—though 70 or 80 in its ocean frontage. A dozen or more separate peaks, deeply divided by lakes and gorges and an ocean inlet, make up this chain. The most beautiful woods remaining on that coast—once famous for its timber—lie around the mountain bases.

The lands constituting the monument have been for over 60 years the object of resort from all the great eastern cities, from southern ones extending to New Orleans, and central ones to St. Louis. Now, over 50,000 people visit the monument each summer, making it third among the national park areas in the number of its visitors. Placed as it is in relation to the great eastern population centers, and equally accessible by boat and motor as by train, this number may readily be doubled within a few years' time by right development.

The monument was made possible by the gift of citizens, and it has been generously added to since its creation.

The creation of this monument was not the result of chance, but of carefully thought out intention; the gift that made it possible simply provided opportunity for carrying that intention out. No better way of extending into the crowded eastern regions of the country the immediate benefits of our national park system could have been devised than that presented by the monument, which for the first time gave this system access to navigable waters on a harbored coast, and gave the East a national park area characteristic of its greatest recreational features.

STATEMENT OF HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

It is our one eastern national park and gives for the first time to the crowded eastern portion of the country the opportunity to share directly and immediately in the benefits of our national park system. Its striking ocean frontage makes it unlike every other park.

I have watched with keen interest the work that has led to the creation of this park. Under right development it will give a healthy playground to multi-

tudes of hard-working men and women who need such a playground. Moreover, it constitutes a wild life sanctuary under national guardianship at a spot where such a sanctuary is greatly needed.

STATEMENT OF HON. DAVID B. OGDEN.

It is now upward of 50 years since I and my family first went to Mount Desert Island, and I think I can say that in every intervening summer some member of my family has been there. It is there that during the whole of my professional life I have found strength and refreshment more abundantly than I have found it elsewhere either in this country or in Europe. The breezes from the Atlantic, mingling with the life-giving breath of the forest of pine and spruce, the matchless grandeur of the distant views, the beauty and picturesqueness of the immediate surroundings, and, above all, the coolness of the atmosphere, make a combination which can not be matched by the Atlantic coast north of Rio de Janeiro. If ever nature indicated a beneficent purpose of affording health and enjoyment to the sons of men, she has done it on Mount Desert Island.

That it should have been set apart as a national park was, I think, one of the most important peaceful events of our recent national history.

* * * * * * *

Already the statistics show that the number of visitors during the past two years exceeds the number going to any other national park of recreative character except the Rocky Mountain Park, and I feel confident that this number, great as it is, will increase with amazing rapidity in the future if means are taken of enabling persons of moderate means, to whom a visit to the far West is an impossibility, to come to Mount Desert Island and spend there without undue expense the leisure time which the summer affords them. Everywhere on the island are to be found sites of exceptional beauty for the erection of small houses, and the cost of living is not excessive. There are thousands of men situated as I am and have been—hard workers whose strength and vitality can only be maintained by breaking away from labor for a short period—to whom this park is going to prove a measureless blessing.

STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM.

Mount Desert Island is unique in many particulars. It is a mountainous isle, surrounded by ocean and bay, and deeply indebted by estuaries of the sea. In proportion to its superficial area, it embraces more beauty and presents more opportunities for places of healthful recreation than any place with which I am familiar in the United States. There is a small fringe of expensive homes of the wealthy which girdles a part of its perimeter. On the other hand, there is a vast expanse of property most admirably adapted for summer homes of people of very moderate means. For that reason it has been for years a favorite resort of professional and scholastic folk all over the country. It was for several years the summer resort of your compatriot, Prof. Shaler, and the people who are interested in the movement to make it a national park are looking to the benefit of the large class of brain workers of small means, who may find there a source of reinvigoration and inspiration at small cost. In addition to that, the place has great possibilities as a bird refuge, for the protection of the wild-bird life of the eastern country. The climate and conditions surrounding it are, I believe, exceptionally adapted to that purpose.

STATEMENT OF REV. A. W. HALSEY, D. D.

Thirty years ago I visited Bar Harbor and was charmed with its wondrous beauty. For the past 15 years, every summer I have spent three or four weeks at Bar Harbor, and I know something of its lure. It grows upon one with the years. Congress never did a better piece of work than when it set apart this masterpiece of nature for a national park. Each year I have seen increased numbers of what Abraham Lincoln called the "common people" going to the park to enjoy its beauties. If proper arrangements are made, I believe this number will increase rapidly with the years, as the Sieur de Monts National Monument is the only national park in this section of the country where dwell many millions, large numbers of whom, if the way were open, could be induced

to spend a portion of each year in this delightful resort. The appropriation will aid much in making permanent what has already been done. The summer residents at Bar Harbor and those who are interested in this project have shown a spirit of unselfishness, of sacrifice, of high idealism, and of good citizenship that I believe has not been excelled by any group of men and women anywhere in the country. They should receive the hearty and cordial cooperation of the Government for what they are aiming to accomplish is that this park may be made available for the people.

STATEMENT OF REV. WILLIAM T. MANNING, D. D.

This park offers a quite unequalled opportunity for rest and recuperation to the busy, overworked men and women in the eastern part of our country. * * * It possesses extraordinary natural attractions and possibilities; it can be developed without undue expenditure; and it is far nearer at hand than any other national park to the greatest number of those who need such provisions.

STATEMENT OF HON. T. GILBERT PEARSON, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AUDOBON SOCIETIES.

Through coöperation with the Department of Agriculture, and also to some extent by purchase, this association has been actively engaged the past fifteen years in seeking to establish a chain of refuges or sanctuaries for wild-bird life, extending from Maine to Florida and west to the Pacific coast. Throughout the entire period no area of such importance to wild life has been set aside as sanctuary in the Eastern States as that contained within the boundaries of the Sieur de Monts National Monument, created by Executive order through the monument act, July 8, 1916.

STATEMENT OF BISHOP WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

I have been a summer resident of Mount Desert since 1870, and have met there travelers from all over the world. All agree that there are few, if any, spots anywhere which combine such qualities of mountainous area close to the ocean, of exhilarating sea and mountain air, of unique forestry and fauna due to its position between the cold belt of Canada and the warmer belt of Cape Cod. It is bound to be a spot to which people from all parts of the United States will increasingly turn; indeed, have turned already. The only national park in the East, it will give such an opportunity, moreover, for the commingling of citizens from North, South, East and West, as is helpful for the unification of the people.

STATEMENT OF HON. THOMAS EWING.

I am very much interested in the plans of the Interior Department for the development of the Sieur de Monts National Monument. I have been going to a place bordering it on Frenchman's Bay for many years. No section of the country is better suited to give opportunity for rest and recreation in the summer to large numbers of people of moderate means than Mount Desert Island.

It lies within easy boat and motor reach from great business and industrial centers as far south at least as New York, and easy railroad reach from many States. What is needed is to make its points of interest and beauty readily accessible and to fit it to be a place of residence of a simple kind for the multitudes of people who live where they can come to it.

It also seems to me that this is a time when it is peculiarly desirable to develop our home resources for recreation and the upbuilding of the vitality of the people, particularly the people whose lives are cast along somewhat narrow lines and who need to be assisted to get out of the ruts and obtain the uplift and inspiration of a spot like this.

STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR CARL E. MILLIKEN.

The State of Maine is warmly interested in the development of the national park upon its coast entitled the "Sieur de Monts National Monument."

This park which has been the gift of citizens to the National Government, occupies the most beautiful tract of land on the Atlantic coast, and has exceptional historic interest. Readily accessible from every eastern section of the country, unique in landscape character and bordering on the sea, the resort to it, and its value to the public as a recreative area would readily be doubled in a few years' time by right development. * * *

This is the one eastern representative of the national park system, a system maintained at the general expense for all the people. It stands already third among the national park areas of the country in the number of its visitors and has yet received no Federal aid.

STATEMENT OF JACOB H. SCHIFF.

I have been a resident during the summer on Mount Desert Island for the past 15 years; have visited almost every nook and corner on the island, and in my travels all over the United States and in foreign countries, I have found no section that nature has made more attractive than Mount Desert Island. I really believe that the island is one of the finest gifts God has bestowed upon the people of the United States, and it is but right that they should show themselves worthy of this gift by seeing to its proper protection and preservation.

It is, therefore, a source of congratulation that the Government has taken this upon itself by taking over a larger part of the island and making it into a national park, and it is to be hoped that it will likewise see to the proper maintenance of the newly created park through moderate expenditures as may be required to make this park a real joy and benefit to the people of our country, who are visiting it in ever increasing numbers.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. Albright, we would be glad to hear such statements as you desire to make.

Mr. ALBRIGHT. The attitude of our bureau could not possibly be more strongly and emphatically expressed than Secretary Lane has expressed it in his letter. We are enthusiastically in favor of the establishment of the park. Of course, at the present time we have the authority to develop this national monument in just exactly the same manner that we would have if it was a national park, but we do not believe that this national monument, big as it is and containing such extraordinary natural features should remain in that status. There are probably 2 or 3 monuments in the entire group of 35 national monuments—not more than 5, anyway—that should be elevated to the national park plane. I think there is one other that may come before the committee in the course of two or three years, and that is one in Mr. May's State, Zion National Monument, which we are just now developing. The bill providing for the establishment of a national park at the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, of course, is now before this committee. Sieur de Morets monument, as the Secretary indicated in his letter, is in the national park class, and we feel that it ought to be given that superior status.

Mr. TILLMAN. In that connection, will you enlighten the committee on the question of the distinction between a national monument and a national park?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. National monuments are created by the President under the act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stats., 225.); national parks are established by act of Congress. I might read the monuments act into the record.

Mr. TILLMAN. I think you could explain in a few words the distinction between the two.

Mr. ALBRIGHT. This act of June 8, 1906, authorizes the President to set aside as national monuments lands in the public domain which possess great scientific or historic interest, or lands containing some

great historic landmark, and if lands containing features of that character are not in public ownership, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept donations of such lands, and after accepting them, he may recommend to the President the establishment of monuments. Now, that act was passed on June 8, 1906, and in the same year the Devil's Tower, in Wyoming, was set aside. That was the first national monument.

From time to time, since the establishment of that monument, nearly 40 have been created. Some have been abolished, but there are now 35. Twenty-two are under the National Park Service, 11 under the Forest Service and 2 under the War Department. Of these, only two have been established on privately owned lands, or on privately owned land donated for the purpose. One is Muir Woods National Monument, Cal., which was donated by former Congressman William Kent, in 1908, and the other is the Sieur de Monts National Monument, Me., which we are considering, an area donated by the Hancock County trustees of public reservations on July 8, 1916. Congress probably meant that areas in the monument class should be set aside and protected, but that no great amount of development work should be done. For instance, the cliff dwelling called Montezuma Castle in Arizona is within a national monument and needs only to be restored as nearly as possible to its original form, and then left alone. No great area was taken in to preserve these ruins. As a matter of fact, Congress did not appropriate any money for national monuments until two years ago, when $3,500 was appropriated for the whole monument system. Fifteen thousand dollars was later appropriated for the monument in southern Utah, known as the Zion National Monument. That money was appropriated to build a road in the monument, and it was completed last year. Five thousand dollars was appropriated for the monuments in the last sundry civil act, and this year we are asking for $14,600 for the whole system. Of that $14,600 we expect to spend $5,000 on the Petrified Forest National Monument in Arizona. We regarded the Sieur de Monts National Monument as in a different class, and we submitted a separate estimate for it, just as if it were already in the status of a national park. It has been alone in that situation before the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. McCLINTIC. You say you have submitted an estimate for this national monument?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. Yes, sir: $50,000 was requested. When we submitted the estimates, we did not know that it would be the policy of the Appropriations Committee not to undertake any extension of roads and trails as in the past, but when we learned that was its policy, when we appeared before the committee, we naturally expected many new projects to be eliminated.

Mr. McCLINTIC. In the event the status of this area is changed from a national monument into that of a national park, what do you intend to do with the $50,000 that you have asked for, if that appropriation is given?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. We expect——

Mr. McCLINTIC (interposing). Is the park fenced?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. No, sir; and there is no necessity for fencing it. I can not give the exact items, but probably $10,000 would be expended in continuing those roads that the town authorities have already

built up to the boundaries and extending them into the park. Several thousand dollars would be expended in developing the trail system, and also ask for $5,000 to spend in forestry work.

Mr. McCLINTIC. How many men would it take to keep this park up in proper shape?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. We have had no opportunity to study that yet, having had no one in employ there. Mr. Dorr has been taking charge of it as custodian, but without assistance.

Mr. McCLINTIC. The reason I asked that question was that probably you covered an item of that kind in the estimates.

Mr. ALBRIGHT. We have an item of only $5,000 for the protection of the monument, in addition to two or three other employees, one of them the chief ranger, whom we expect to employ all the year round, but the administrative expense is going to be comparatively light.

Mr. McCLINTIC. Is there anything in that estimate for the construction of buildings?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. Yes. Two ranger stations. I will read our estimate for the Sieur de Monts monument:

Sieur de Monts National Monument, Maine: For protection and improvement, including not exceeding $1,400 for purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicle for use or rangers in administration of the monument, $50,000, to be available immediately.

Employees.	Rate per annum.	Estimated, 1919.
Salaries:		*Number.*
Chief ranger	$1,000	1
Assistant rangers	750	3
Clerk	1,000	1
Salaries		$4,250
OTHER OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.		
Roads:		
Newport Mountain road, 1½ miles, $5,000 per mile		7,500
Dry Mountain road, 1 mile, $5,000 per mile		5,000
Southwest Valley road, 1 mile, $5,000 per mile		5,000
Foot and bridle paths:		
Newport Mountain and Picket Mountain system, 3 miles, at $1,000 per mile		3,000
Spring Heath paths to Dry Mountain, to Kebo Pass, and to the Gorge, 3 miles, at $1,000 per mile		3,000
Path through Indian Pass, 1 mile, at 50 cents per foot		2,640
Fire lanes and mountain trails, 5 miles, at $500 per mile		2,500
Wood clearing, forestry work, clearing undergrowth, checking insect depredations, timber diseases, or other destructive agencies		5,000
Buildings, two ranger cabins, located, respectively, on Newport Mountain road and Southwest Valley road, at $1,000		2,000
Entrances, 2, at $1,000		2,000
Plan for park development, including mountain road and other surveys, entrances, and roadside frontages		5,000
Miscellaneous:		
Signs for marking boundaries, roads, etc		300
Flagpole		10
Purchase of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicle for use of rangers in administration of the monument, including maintenance, operation, and repair thereof		1,400
Rent of office, including janitor service, light, and heat		1,000
Office equipment, filing furniture, typewriting machine, stationery, telegraph and telephone, express, freight, etc		400
Total		50,000

We submitted this estimate, gentlemen, just as we submitted estimates for the other national parks, not as a national-monument project at all, because this region does not lend itself to large develop-

ment under the National-monument act. It is bigger and finer and has more functions to perform in the national life than the ordinary national monument and it should not go on and be developed under the monument idea. As I have indicated, we want to present to the committee from time to time three or four or five monuments that ought to be elevated to a higher status and it may be that there are some of our national parks—one anyway out in North Dakota—that probably ought to be reduced to the monument status.

This monument in Maine is presented first because it is ready to become a national park now.

Mr. PETERS. Let me say in regard to this park that the word monument has no descriptive value in relation to this property. It can not be known as a monument, and you can not get the people down there to call it a monument: they call it a park now because it is a park.

Mr. ALBRIGHT. As I have said, this is more than a monument, because it is of great scientific interest; it has bird life, animal life, and geological formations and historical associations that are of national importance.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. I think the Chairman showed good judgment in asking you to make an explanation of the difference between a national park and a national monument, because we are going to handle other monuments in the future, and we may be called on to reduce a national park to the status of a national monument.

Mr. ALBRIGHT. The difference is not altogether clear, because when the National Park Service was created, under the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), they were all treated together. As "national parks, national monuments and the Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas," and the authority to administer each and every monument, reservation and park in the same manner was given to this new bureau. Therefore, so far as the National Park Service act is concerned, there is no distinction except in the nomenclature.

Mr. DORR. Is not the Arizona Grand Canyon a national monument?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. Yes, it is a national monument, although the Senate passed a bill the other day making it a national park. That park project has been pending in Congress since 1885.

Mr. MAYS. You are more likely to get the necessary funds with which to maintain a park than you are to secure funds for a maintenance of a monument, are you not?

Mr. ALBRIGHT. Oh, yes; there is no question about that. We have 22 monuments under our jurisdiction, and we can not expect the Committee on Appropriations to enter upon the policy of making liberal appropriations for all of these monuments.

Mr. TILLMAN. The parks and monuments have many things in common, but there is not likely to be the same expenditure of money on the national monuments as on the national parks. The national monuments have their natural attractions and natural wonders, and the only object is to keep them in their natural state.

Mr. ALBRIGHT. Yes; the object is to keep them in their natural state, and it is farthest from our ambitions to ask for money to largely develop those areas.

Mr. TILLMAN. Is there any game in this park?

Mr. DORR. We had an automobile stopped last November by a moose appearing in the road, and that moose declined to get out of the road. It was in the evening.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. Did he belong there or had he escaped from some show?

Mr. DORR. No; the moose evidently came from the mainland; the water across is quite shallow. A couple of moose got into the garden of one of my friends within three or four years and they are quite abundant in the region. The State protected its deer for a number of years and then it removed the protection. They removed that protection on a certain date in January and on that day men went out with dogs, a number of men, and rounded up in a herd every deer to be found and killed them all. That is what happens if you do not have potection. We have had no protection this year except that one of my friends employed a couple of men to protect the deer during the past winter. There should be some Government protection of the game there.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. Would you object to a provision being put in this bill requiring the State to look after the protection of the game on that island in cooperation with the Government?

Mr. DORR. I think they would gladly do it, but it might be safer to limit it to the park lands and those immediately adjoining it. Mr. Peters could answer that better than I can.

Mr. PETERS. I think that would bring about an undesirable complication. I think there would be no trouble about getting the cooperation of the State——

Mr. DORR (interposing). I am sure there would not be any trouble as to that.

Mr. PETERS (continuing). But to make a condition of that kind. I fear, might lead to further complications, unless the committee has some reason to offer why that should be done.

Mr. MAYS. I think that would be unusual.

Mr. TILLMAN. As a matter of fact, if the Government takes this over and pays money for it, I presume that this wild game would be protected the same as it is in the Yellowstone Park and the other parks.

Mr. MCCLINTIC. I was only referring to that island. You only have a small tract on that island and if you turned them loose to kill the game on the balance of the island your protection in the park would not be worth anything, but if the State protected the game on that island, I am sure the State would quickly extend its protecting arm all through that island and that would give the needed protection.

Mr. PETERS. I think they will, anyway, because the policy of the State is very much in favor of the protection of its game. It spends a very large amount of money through its fish and game commission for the protection of the game of the State, because that is one of the greatest assets of the State. They made a grave mistake in permitting an open season on the island, which they have realized, and that will never happen again, so that conditions will be perfectly satisfactory, I am certain, and I would rather there would not be any such condition placed in the bill.

Mr. McCLINTIC. I have no desire to add any amendment to the bill which would impede its passage in the House.

Mr. ALBRIGHT. I think we could handle that as we do in the Western States, where we have appeared before the legislatures and laid our point of view before the proper committees. In almost every case we have received the cooperation we asked for.

Mr. PETERS. I would almost be willing to guarantee the committee that we can get such legislation as would be satisfactory to this committee.

Mr. McCLINTIC. Do you not think it would be a pretty good idea for the Maine delegation, or those members who live in close proximity to this park, to take this up with the Maine State Legislature and ask that sufficient legislation be enacted to give protection to this immediate section?

Mr. PETERS. Yes, I do. This is in the district I represent and I will undertake, with the cooperation of Mr. Dorr, who represents the local section, to ask for legislation next winter which will cover the situation entirely, and I have no question that it will be granted.

Mr. McCLINTIC. I want to say that in the State of Oklahoma we have a little game preserve, called the Wichita Game Preserve, and when I was a member of the legislature, Senator Thomas and myself introduced a bill—he was a member of the Senate and I was a member of the House—which provided for the protection of game in every county adjacent to this park, and that is now the State law. Consequently we have the finest herd of deer in the whole country in that park and nobody can kill the deer.

Mr. PETERS. I can almost guarantee that it will be done in Maine.

Mr. TILLMAN. The fact that you have game in Maine at this time, one of the oldest States of the Union, goes to show that the sentiment would be in favor of that.

Mr. DORR. When this was created as a monument there was a movement started in Bar Harbor, with which I had nothing to do myself, to make the whole island into a bird sanctuary, and it met with very active support. The women's clubs have interested themselves in that question, and I think that if the monument be made into a park that ultimately the whole island can be made into a bird sanctuary.

Mr. PETERS. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. McCLINTIC. The game on the island, especially the moose and deer, ought to be protected, and no doubt just a little suggestion to the State legislature will bring about the desired result.

Mr. PETERS. The moose are protected, because there is a perpetually closed season in the whole State.

Mr. TILLMAN. They outght not to be killed on the island during any part of the year.

Mr. PETERS. That is quite right.

Mr. DORR. I want the whole island to become a game sanctuary.

Mr. PETERS. I am very much obliged to you gentlemen for your attention this morning, and especially on this day. I understand that I have your permission to include in the record certain printed matter relating to the Mount Desert National Park project.

(Here follows this printed matter:)
Thereupon the subcommittee adjourned.

OFFER TO THE GOVERNMENT.

MAY 3, 1916.

Hon. FRANKLIN K. LANE,
Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: On behalf of the Hancock County trustees of public reservations, State of Maine, I have the honor to offer in free gift to the United States a unique and noble tract of land upon our eastern seacoast, for the establishment of a national monument.

The tract offered is rich in historic association, in scientific interest, and in landscape beauty. And it contains within itself the only heights that immediately front the open sea with mountainous character upon our eastern coast.

It contains also, owing to past glacial action and its own variously resistant rocky structure, an extraordinary variety of topographic feature which unites with the climate caused by the surrounding sea to fit it beyond any other single locality in the East for the shelter, growth, and permanent preservation of a wide range of life, both plant and animal.

It forms a striking and instructive geologic record. And it constitutes the dominant and characteristic portion of the first land, Moun Desert Island, to be visited, described, and named by Champlain when sailing under De Monts's orders in exploration of the New England coast.

The papers I inclose herewith explain in detail the thought and purpose of the offered gift, with the reasons which have led us to the conviction of its exceptional public value and worthiness to be accepted.

I remain, sir, with respect,
Sincerely yours,

GEORGE BUCKNAM DORR.

FIRST PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PLAN TO FORM A NATIONAL PARK UPON MOUNT DESERT ISLAND.

[Taken from the Eighteenth Annual Report of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, New York, 1913.]

The society has been consulted recently with regard to the general purpose of summer residents upon the coast of Maine to offer the Federal Government in the near future a superb tract of land for a national park on the beautiful island of Mount Desert, where the grand coast scenery of the region culminates and whose early discovery and occupation by the French confer on it exceptional human interest.

Mount Desert Island, which is about 13 miles wide by 16 long, is a boldly uplifted mass of ancient rock lying off the central part of the Maine coast, in latitude 40° 20′ north and longitude 68° 20′ west. It is inclosed on either side by noble bays and diversified remarkably by mountains, lakes, and inlets of the sea, the highest elevation on it, Green Mountain, being 1,527 feet high. It is famous as a summer resort.

A few years ago a group of summer residents there incorporated themselves under the title of the Hancock County trustees of public reservations, with the object of acquiring and holding for the public lands important to it on Mount Desert Island and in the region round about it. President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University, became president of the association and Mr. George B. Dorr, of Boston, vice president and executive officer; while such men as Bishop William Lawrence, of Massachusetts, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia, and Messrs. John S. Kennedy, David B. Ogden, Henry Lane Eno, and Dr. Robert Abbe, of New York City, have taken active interest in the association's work.

The association now holds between 5,000 and 6,000 acres upon the island in one continuous reservation, including its highest mountain peaks and the greater portion of the watershed of the lakes between them from which the water supplies of its residential parts are chiefly drawn. The area also includes much forest land, with deep valleys which offer admirable shelter for wild life, open marshes and pools suitable for wading and aquatic birds, streams

on which beavers formerly built their dams and which would make fit homes for them again, and the best opportunity along the whole Maine coast for preserving and exhibiting the native flora. The latter comprises, besides characteristic trees and shrubs, interesting plants and wild flowers which—like the Mayflower and the wild orchids of the region—are liable to be exterminated as the coast becomes more thickly settled unless protected in such shelters.

As opportunity to do so at reasonable cost shall offer, the association hopes to increase its ownership till it includes the whole range at Champlain's "Monts deserts," from 12 to 15 miles in length, which extends across the island—offering magnificient views of sea and land—together with the lakes and marshes and the one deep fiord on out Atlantic coast which lie among them. The completion of this purpose will create a wild park of remarkable beauty, unique character and great variety of landscape feature, and one that will afford exceptional opportunity for wild-life protection.

To assure the permanence of such a park and place it under a control whose ability to take full advantage of the opportunities it offers and whose sole interest in the public good shall be established on the surest footing, it is proposed to convey it to the Federal Government as a gift to the Nation. From the national point of view, this is an opportunity of unusual advantage. The mountain range on the island is not only exceedingly bold but its mountains are the only ones south of Labrador on the Atlantic coast, with the exception of a few lower peaks—such as the Gouldsboro and Camden Hills—in its vicinity. From the higher summits of these mountains one looks out over forty or more miles of sea to the horizon, while the ancient granite masses which compose them have been shaped by ice-sheet grinding into forms of striking picturesqueness.

In view of the unique landscape character and exceptional beauty of the tract intended; in view of the fact that no other opportunity for the establishment of a national park upon our north Atlantic coast is ever likely to present itself, or can so favorably; and in view of its accessibility by land and sea from the great eastern centers of population and the rapidity with which these centers are growing and the wild regions of the country losing wildness, it can scarce be doubted that the Government will avail itself of the generosity of the donors and accept the splendid gift when it is offered.

Sieur de Monts National Monument.

GEORGE BUCKNAM DORR.

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This area, not a purchase by the Government but a gift from citizens, includes the mountainous and finest landscape portion of Mount Desert Island on the coast of Maine, whose crowning glory in a resort and scenic sense that island is and has been for the last half century.

Technically termed a monument because created by the President and Secretary of the Interior under the authority given them by the so-called monuments act of 1906 and because of its historic interest, it is by nature, beauty, and resort importance a true national park in every popular sense and destined when developed to become one of the most widely visited and recreationally useful park areas on the continent.

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Beautiful as it is in other ways, this is its unique possession, that it is the only tract of national-park land in the country offering to its visitors the refreshment, the ever-varying interest and beauty and the limitless expanses of the ocean—in contrast to the magnificent domains of mountain lands, western or eastern, that its companion parks may offer.

Physically, the Sieur de Monts National Monument is a bold range of seaward-facing granite hills, extraordinarily mountainous in character and wonderful in the variety, the interest and beauty of the climbs they offer, one only, but the highest, rising from the border of the ocean over 1,500 feet, offers opportunity for road construction. When, sooner or later, such a road—one by no means difficult to build—shall be constructed, restoring along a better route the old buckboard road which formerly let up to a hotel upon the summit,

it will become at once, with modern motor travel, one of the great scenic features of the Continent. As one ascends, superb views of land diversified by lakes and bays and stretching far away to distant hills, disclose themselves successively, and when one reaches the summit, the magnificent ocean view that opens suddenly before one is a sight few places in the world can parallel. The vastness of the ocean seen from such a height, its beauty both in calm and storm, and its appeal to the imagination yield nothing even to the boldest mountain landscape, while the presence of that cool northern sea, surging back and forth and deeply penetrating the land with its great tidal flood, gives the air a stimulating and refreshing quality comparable only to that found elsewhere upon alpine heights. And as on alpine heights the herbaceous plants that shelter their life beneath the ground in winter bloom with brilliancy and flourish with a vigor rarely found elsewhere, so here the ocean presence and long northern days of summer sun combine with the keen air to make the gardens of the Island famous and the national parklands singularly fitted to serve as a magnificent wild garden and plant sanctuary, at once preserving and exhibiting the native plants and wild flowers of the Acadian region which the monument so strikingly represents.

This native quality of the place is noted, curiously, in Gov. Winthrop's Journal, when he came sailing by one early summer day in 1630 on his way to Salem, bringing its charter to the Massachusetts colony whose governor he was to be, and found "fair sunshine weather and so pleasant a sweet air as did much refresh us; and there came a smell from off the shore like the smell of a garden."

As a bird sanctuary, too, these parklands, placed as they are directly on the great natural migration route of the Atlantic shore and widely various in favorable character, need proper guardianship only to become a singularly useful instrument in bird life conservation, while adding not a little through the presence of the birds to their own interest and charm.

Geologically, the monument, with its adjacent coastal rocks and headlands, forms a wonderful exhibit. Essentially, it is a bold and rugged group of granite peaks, immensely old though far less ancient than the primeval sea-laid rocks—hard, bent and twisted sands and clays—up through which they are thrust. These peaks, geologists say, united into a single mass, once bore an alpine height upon their shoulders which looked across wide valley lands toward a distant sea. Time beyond count laid bare the mountain base, which the slow southward grinding of the ice-sheet later trenched into dozen deeply isolated peaks. Between them, hollows, deeper than the present level of the sea in places, now contain a number of beautiful fresh-water lakes and one magnificent fjord which nearly cuts the island into two. Finally, owing to a general subsidence along the coast, the sea swept inland, flooding round the ice-eroded remnant of the ancient mountain to form the largest rock-built island on the Atlantic shore from the St. Lawrence southward, and its highest elevation.

In places on the island's southern shore, the granite comes down to the ocean front, forming the boldest headlands and thrusting out to meet the sea's attack the grandest storm swept rocks upon our coast; in other places, the inclosing sedimentary rocks, hardened by the enormous heat and pressure caused by the granitic upburst, oppose the ocean with dark, furrowed cliffs of different character but equally magnificent, in shine or storm.

The whole Acadian region of eastern Maine, which the Sieur de Monts National Monument represents with rare completeness in a single tract of concentrated interest, is rich in delightful features, in forests, lakes and streams, and the wild life of every kind—plant, animal and fish—that haunts them. Its value as a vast recreative area for the whole nation to the eastward of the Rockies is even yet but little realized, although from the first opening of the fishing season in the spring to the close of hunting in the fall an immense tide of recreative travel streams continually through it.

The new National Monument, and future Park as it will doubtless be, lies—with all the added beauty of the ocean and interest of historic association—close beside the main entrance to this region, where the Penobscot mingles its fresh water with the sea. From the Monument, delightful trips by train, by boat, by motor, may be made on every side—up and down the coast; to New Brunswick, Cape Breton and Nova Scotia; or to the magnificent lake and forest regions of the interior. And to it, one may come, as to no other national park area on the continent, by boat as well as train or motor

The chapter of world history which the Sieur de Monts National Monument commemorates, that of the first founding of Acadia, in 1604—half a generation before the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on the Massachusetts shore, and of the long French occupation of the Acadian region, extending from the Kennebec to Cape Breton, which followed it, is full of human interest as told in the pages of Champlain and Lescarbot in quaint old French, and by numerous later writers.

De Monts, a Huguenot of noble family in southwestern France, came out commissioned by Henry IV—Henry of Navarre—to occupy for France, and colonize, "the lands and territory called Acadia," extending, as it was then defined, from the fortieth to the forty-sixth degrees of latitude—those approximately of Philadelphia and Montreal to-day; to establish friendly trade relations with its natives; to explore its coasts and rivers; to govern it, and represent in it and on its seas the person of the King; and to bring its people, "barbarous and without faith in God," into knowledge and practice of the Christian religion.

It was a great adventure, largely conceived and bravely carried out. De Monts planted the fleur-de-lis on the American shore, and for more than a century and a half it stayed there. That it is not floating there to-day is due to forces greater than national, to the growth of the democratic spirit and democratic principles of government in the English colonies, which gave them an inherent power that mounted like a rising tide till it possessed and overflowed their continent, and is to-day profoundly influencing the world.

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Sailing from De Monts' first colony at the mouth of the St. Croix—our present national boundary—to explore the westward coast, Champlain made his first landing within this country's limits on Mount Desert Island, close to Bar Harbor probably, on its seaward side—wherever he first found safe beaching or good mooring for his damaged boat, stove on a hidden rock, he says, on entering Frenchmans Bay.

Champlain describes the mountains of the monument as he saw them then, with deep, dividing gorges and bare rocky summits, and named the island from them, giving it, in a French form, the name which it still bears, the "Isle des Monts Deserts."

The Coast of Maine.

By Charles Eliot.

From Cape Cod, Massachusetts, to Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, the broad entrance of the Gulf of Maine is 200 miles wide, and it is 100 miles across from each of these capes to the corresponding end of the Maine coast at Kittery and Quoddy. Thus, Maine squarely faces the gulf's wide seaward opening, while to the east and west, beyond her bounds, stretch its two great offshoots, the Bays of Fundy and of Massachusetts. The latter and lesser bay presents a south shore, built mostly of sands and gravels, in bluffs and beaches, and a north shore of bold and enduring rocks—both already overgrown with seaside hotels and cottages. The Bay of Fundy, on the other hand, is little resorted to as yet for pleasure; its shores in many parts are grandly high and bold, but its waters are moved by such rushing tides and its coasts are so frequently wrapped in fog that it will doubtles long remain a comparatively unfrequented region.

Along the coast of Maine scenery and climate change from the Massachusetts to the Fundy type. At Boston the average temperature of July is 70°; at Eastport it is 61°. No such coolness is to be found along the Atlantic coast from Cape Cod southward, and this summer freshness of the air must always be an irresistible attraction to many thousand dwellers in hot cities. Again, in contrast with the low beaches farther south, the scenery of the Maine coast is exceedingly interesting and refreshing. The mere map of it is most attractive. From the Piscataqua River, a deep estuary whose swift tides flow through an archipelago of rocks and lesser islands, to Cape Elizabeth, a broad wedge of rock pushed out to sea as though to mark the entrance to Portland Harbor, the coast is already rich in varied scenery; but there another type, wilder, more intricate and picturesque, begins. Casco Bay, with its many branches running inland and its seaward-stretching peninsulas and islands, is

the first of a succession of bays, thoroughfares, and reaches which line the coast almost unceasingly to Quoddy. The mainland becomes lost behind a maze of rock-bound islands; the salt water penetrates by deep and narrow channels into the very woods, ebbs and flows in and out of hundreds of lonely, unfrequented harbors, discovers countless hidden nooks and coves. Sand beaches become rare, and great and small "sea walls" of rounded stones or pebbles take their place. Except at Mount Desert, great cliffs occur, but seldom until Grand Manan is reached, while mountains come down only to the open sea at Mount Desert; but the variety of lesser topographic forms is great.

The general aspect of the coast is wild and untamable, an effect due partly to its own rocky character and storm-swept ledges, but yet more to the changed character of the coastal vegetation. Beyond Cape Elizabeth capes and islands are wooded, if at all, with the dark, stiff cresting of spruce and fir, interspersed perhaps with pine and fringed by birch and mountain ash. One by one familiar species disappear as the coast is traversed eastward, and northern forms replace them. The red pine first appears on Massachusetts Bay, the gray pine at Mount Desert; the Arbor-vitae is first met with near Kennebec; the balsam fir and the black and white spruces show themselves nowhere to the south of Cape Ann, nor do they abound until Cape Elizabeth is passed. It is these somber coniferous woods crowding to the water's edge along the rugged shore which give the traveler his strong impression of a wild subarctic land where strange Indian names—Pemaquid, Megunticook, Eggemoggin, or Schoodic—are altogether fitting.

The human story of the coast of Maine is almost as picturesque and varied as its scenery. The coast was first explored by Samuel de Champlain, whose narative of his adventure is still delightful reading. Fruitless attempts at settlement followed, led by French knights at St. Croix, French Jesuits at Mount Desert, and English cavaliers at Sagadahock; all of them years in advance of the English colony at New Plymouth. Then followed a long period of fishing and fur trading, during which Maine belonged to neither New France nor New England. Rival Frenchmen fought and besieged each other in truly feudal fashion at Penobscot and St. John. The numerous French names on the eastern coast bear witness still to the long French occupation there; as, for instance, Grand and Petit Manan, Bois Bubert, Monts Deserts and Isle au Hault, and Burnt Coat—English apparently, but really a mistranslation of the French, Côte Brulé.

No Englishmen settled east of the Penobscot until after the capture of Quebec; when they did, more fighting followed in the wars of the Revolution and of 1812. The settlers fished and hunted, cut hay on the salt marshes, and timber in the great woods; then, in later times, took to shipbuilding. These, the occupations of a wild and timbered coast, still form its business in great part. The fisheries are an abiding resource and fleets of more than two hundred graceful vessels may be often seen in port together, waiting the end of a storm. Hunting is carried on at certain seasons in the eastern counties, where deer are numerous, and innumerable inland lakes and streams are full of trout. The large pines and spruces of the shore woods have long since been cut, but Bangor still sends down the Penobscot a fleet of lumber schooners, loaded from the interior, every time the wind blows from the north.

It was in the early sixties that what may be called the discovery of the picturesqueness, the wild beauty and refreshing character of the Maine coast took place. Then, through the resort to it of a few well-known landscape painters, the poor hamlet of Bar Harbor leaped into sudden fame and it became evident that the whole coast had an important destiny before it as a resort and summer home. Now, summer hotels are scattered all along its shores to Frenchmans Bay, and colonies of summer villas already occupy many of the more accessible capes and islands.

The spectacle of thousands upon thousands of people spending annually several weeks or months of summer in healthful life by the seashore is very pleasant, but there is danger lest this human flood so overflow and occupy the limited stretch of coast which it invades as to rob it of that flavor of wildness which hitherto has constituted its most refreshing charm. Yet it is not the tide of life itself, abundant though it be, which can work the scene such harm. A surf-beaten headland may be crowned by a lighthouse tower without losing its dignity and impressiveness; a lonely fiord shut in by dark woods, where the fog lingers in wreaths as it comes and goes, still may make its strong imaginative appeal when fishermen build their huts upon its shore and ply their trade. But the inescapable presence

of a life, an architecture and a landscape architecture alien to the spirit of the place may take from it an inspirational and recreative value for work-wearied men no economic terms can measure.

The United States have but this one short stretch of Atlantic seacoast where a pleasant summer climate and real picturesqueness of scenery are to be found together; can nothing be done to preserve for the use and enjoyment of the great body of the people in the centuries to come some fine parts at least of this seaside wilderness of Maine?

The Geology of Mount Desert.

Condensed from a Government report by Nathaniel S. Shaler and later study by William Morris Davis.

[Statement approved by the U. S. Geological Survey.]

The mountains of the Mount Desert Range are by far the highest of the many mountainous hills that rise above the rolling lowland of southern and southeastern Maine. Long ago this lowland, far more extensive seaward then, was tilted toward the south until its southern portion passed beneath the ocean, to form the platform of the Gulf of Maine, while its northern portion gradually ascended inland till it finally took on in the interior the character of a plateau. The tilted lowland, in the portion that remained above the ocean level, became scored by numerous stream-cut valleys, following down its gentle slope toward the sea; since these were excavated the coastal region has again been slightly lowered, carrying the whole shore line farther inland, changing many a land valley into a long sea arm and isolating many a hilltop as an outlying island. Associated with this later change of level there came a period of arctic climate which covered the region with a deep sheet of ice such as that which holds possession now of Greenland—then less arctic than New England possibly. The slow southward and seaward flow of this vast mass of frozen water stripped from the land its ancient soil, wore down the hills, deepened the valleys, and pushed the accumulated débris before it to form the present fishing banks upon the ancient coastal plain, the Cape Cod sands, and the deep gravels of Long Island, besides blocking on its way the course of innumerable streams and damming them to create the myriad lakes and meadowlands which make Maine famous now is one of the greatest inland fishing regions in the world.

The lowland from which the mountainous hills of Maine rise up is not, like the coastal lowlands to the southward of Cape Cod, a recently emerged sea bottom, still for the most part as smooth as when the ocean covered it. It is low in spite of having been strongly uplifted long ago; it is low because the ancient alpine heights that occupied it once have been worn down by age-long denudation and have slowly wasted away under the ceaseless attack of the atmosphere.

The boldly uplifted range of Mount Desert is one of the most stubborn survivors of that ancient highland, and the beauty of the island as seen from the sea, unparalleled along our whole Atlantic coast, is due to its persistent retention of some portion of the height which the whole region once had but which nearly every other part of it has lost.

Although the noble granitic rocks that form this range rest quiet and cold in their age to-day, they were once hot and energetic, pressing their way upward, as a vast molten mass, toward—and overflowing possibly—the ancient surface of the land. The massive granite stretches east and west across the island, inclosed wherever the attack of ice or sea has failed to lay it bare by rocks of a wholly different origin and character. At first these other rocks are seen as isolated fragments included in the granite; the fragments then become more frequent until solid rock of their own type, strangely twisted and contorted, begins to take the granite's place, as in the wonderful displays at Great Head and Hunters Beach Head; further on, the granite is only seen penetrating these other rocks in long, narrow crevices, as on Sutton Island; at last it ceases entirely, and the rocky floor, wherever it can be observed, is wholly formed by rocks like those first seen as fragments caught and frozen in the cooling granite. Near the margin of its area, again, the granite is finer textured

than where erosion has laid bare its ancient depths, as in the mountain gorges; for it is the way of igneous, or fire-formed, rocks when crystallizing from a molten state to develop smaller crystals and finer texture near their boundaries, where the cooling is more rapid.

This fine texture of the margin of the granite, the inclusion of angular and freshly broken fragments of the regional rocks within its borders, and the penetration of the regional rocks themselves by narrowing granitic arms or dikes, clearly show that the granite is the later comer, and that it came molten, breaking its way with tremendous power into the ancient rocky crust under some vast, compelling pressure; at last, when the impelling forces were satisfied, it came to a halt and slowly froze into a rigid mass, holding in its grasp innumerable fragments gathered from the rent and fractured walls, whose cracks it fills.

This granitic outburst is the greatest event in the geological history of Mount Desert. It was of colossal magnitude. The energy of its intrusion can not be conceived. Not that the intrusion was suddenly accomplished, for no conjecture can be made as to the time it took, but that it was effected against enormous resistances and involved the movement of gigantic masses.

The granite mass disclosed in these ancient monuments of the geologic past is at least a dozen miles in length and four or five in breadth at widest, with roots far wider spread beneath the level of the present surface. No one can give a measure of the greater height to which it once ascended, and he would be a daring geologist who would set a limit to the unsounded depths from which it rose. The uprising may have required many historic ages; it may have been relatively rapid; but that it was progressive, not instantaneous, is clearly to be seen upon examination of the granite margins.

The bare ledges and cliffs of the southeastern coast especially afford wonderfully clear illustrations of the molten stone's intrusive processes. Here we may follow the upward-driven granite forcing its way into narrowing cracks among the older rocks; there great fragments of the older rocks have been caught up in it and partly melted by its heat perhaps. Sometimes a block of the ancient regional stone may be seen divided by granite-filled fissures whose fractured walls can still be matched with certainty, striking instances of which are shown on the eastern side in the narrows of the Somes Sound fiord. The now rigid granite then yielded so perfectly under the heat and tremendous pressures acting on it as to penetrate the narrowest cracks and crevices, following them down to hairlike fineness. Nowhere in the world, indeed, may the geologist or traveler find better or more impressive illustration of the manifold processes of deep-seated intrusion than on the wave-swept ledges of the island's southern coast between Somes Sound and Frenchmans Bay.

The Woods of Mount Desert

By Edward L. Rand, Secretary of the New England Botanical Society and author of "The Flora of Mount Desert."

Mount Desert Island has an area of over 100 square miles. The ocean surges against it on the south; broad bays inclose it on the east and west; and at its northernmost extremity a narrow passage only separates it from the mainland. Its outline is very irregular, like that of the Maine coast in general, with harbors and indentations everywhere. The largest of these, Somes Sound, a long, deep fiord running far into the land between mountainous shores, nearly bisects the island. There are some 13 mountains—bare rocky summits varying in height up to over 1,500 feet and lying in a great belt from east to west; between them deep, blue lakes are sunk in rocky beds. To the north, the northwest, and the southeast the surface—of a different geologic structure—is relatively flat, with lower and more undulating hills and broad stretches of meadowland and marsh. On the southeast and east the mountains approach closely to the shore, ending in a coast of precipitous cliffs and bold, rocky headlands that has long been famous. Nowhere else on the Atlantic coast is there such a wonderful combination of natural scenery as this island possesses; nowhere is there another spot where shore and mountain are so grandly blended. For years it has been renowned as the crowning glory of the beautiful, countless-harbored coast of Maine.

The forests of Mount Desert Island were once full of wealth, and full of wealth they still would be if the lumbermen had not done their work so well. High up on the mountain sides, through the mountain gorges, along the borders of the lakes and streams, everywhere to the water's edge, the great trees growing on the thin but rich wood soil were taken out, as one may plainly see by their huge rotting stumps to-day. The importance of preserving the woods which still remain no lover of Nature can question. They are infinitely precious as a part of the wild scenery of the place and for their wonderful attraction to the city-wearied man or woman in search of a summer home and resting place.

What the island was in the early days of its primeval beauty, when Champlain sailed along its shore and for a century after, lies far beyond the possibility of conjecture now. Yet some idea of what these woods once were may still be gained from a few favored spots where portions of the ancient forest yet remain, and much of their original beauty may be brought back if steps are taken to preserve them now and protect from consuming forest fires the all-important humus in their soil.

Mount Desert Island as a Plant Sanctuary.

By M. L. Fernald, Professor of Botany at Harvard University, Curator of the Gray Herbarium. Former President New England Botanical Society.

One of the commonest sights in the wilder districts of our once densely timbered eastern States is vast stretches of burned and wasted land, desolate and unproductive.

Now, nearly all the native plants which originally inhabited these desolated areas have a peculiarly modified root-structure which renders it impossible for them to grow in any soil other than the moist and spongelike forest humus, to life in which their whole development has been shaped for ages past.

The immediate effect, then, of the removal of the forest and burning over of its leafy floor is the complete annihilation of countless lesser plants, wild flowers, and ferns in hundreds of beautiful and interesting species which give the primeval forest of the region its great natural charm.

The evil does not stop, however, with the destruction of the native woods and wild flowers and the gradually accumulated wealth of woodland soil. Nature's anciently established equilibrium is disturbed at its foundation, and the native insects, associated from the beginning with the native flowering plants and rearely hurtful to the farmer, perish largely with the vegetation and the soil that they have lived and bred upon, leaving the field clear for the invasion of destructive foreign species.

The birds, in turn, who feed upon the native insects and control the balance of insect increase, no longer find their former food supply or shelter, and either vanish from the wasted region or continue in diminished numbers.

Much of the land thus wrecked by axe and fire in the well-watered eastern portion of our country must ultimately be reclothed with forest as its best economic use, and none can be so well adapted to it as that which nature clothed it with originally, rich alike in beauty and in valuable species. But it will be long before such land again develops the humus covering the native forest flora and its associated life require, and unless prompt measures are taken to conserve them till it does, the task of resettling future forests with the rich, indigenous life that is the region's own will have become impossible.

It has, therefore, long seemed to the writer that the only way in which to conserve for the enjoyment and study of future generations any portions of our country which by good fortune still remain in their natural condition is the reservation of appropriate tracts, such as may properly be set aside, with the explicit stipulation that they be left essentially in their natural state.

This brings me to the crucial point: Where is the best spot, if only a single spot can be thus preserved, for the perfection of this ideal? A detailed knowledge of the geography, the flora, and to some extent the soil conditions of eastern North America, acquired through twenty-five years of active exploration in New England, the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Newfoundland, and Labrador, naturally brings several regions to mind; but as a single area within the possible reach of this hope, the Island of Mount Desert, with its adjacent islets and headlands, stands out as offering the greatest natural diversity.

That comes obviously from the fact that Mount Desert is the highest land on the Atlantic coast of North America south of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, its boldly sculptured hills, which rise directly from the water's edge, attaining altitudes of almost montane character.

The exposed headlands and bogs of the Mount Desert region support between two and three hundred species of plants which are typical of the arctic, subarctic, and Hudsonian regions of America, and which on the eastern coast of New England or the alpine summits of the White Mountains reach their actual or approximate southern limits—such plants, for instance, as the Black Crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum;* the Baked-apple Berry, *Rubus Chamaemorus;* the Creeping Juniper, *Juniperus horizontalis;* the Greenland Sandwort, *Arenaria groenlandica;* the Rose-root, *Sedum roseum;* and the Banksian Pine, *Pinus Banksiana.*

But the flora of the Mount Desert region is not by any means entirely arctic or subarctic. There we find essentially all the common plants of the Canadian zone, and mingling with them in sheltered nooks and meadows or on warm slopes, many scores of plants which reach their extreme northern or northeastern limit on Mount Desert or the immediate coast—such plants as the Pitch Pine, *Pinus rigida;* the Bear Oak, *Quercus ilicifolia;* the Sweet Pepperbush, *Clethra alnifolia;* the Swamp Loosestrife, *Decodon verticillatus;* the Meadow Beauty, *Rhexia virginica;* and the Maple-leaved Viburnum, *Viburnum acerifolium.*

This extraordinary accumulation within one small area of the typical plants of the arctic realm, of the Canadian zone, and in many cases of the southern coastal plain, can not be duplicated at any point known to the writer.

In its rock and soil composition Mount Desert offers a most attractive possibility. Much of the island consists of granite rocks, with the consequent acid soils that these give rise to; but the soils derived from some of the metamorphic series, slates and shales, are, judging from the native vegetation, of a basic or even limy character, and many of the swamps are covered not with the heath thickets of acid bogs but with the characteristic grasses and sedges of sweet areas.

A number of the island plants, indeed, sometimes of rock habitats, sometimes of swamps, suggest themselves at once as species which, in their wide range, show a strong preference for sweet or limy habitats—the Shrubby Cinquefoil, *Potentilla fruticosa;* the Showy Lady's Slipper, *Cypripedium hirsutum;* the Hemlock Parsley, *Conioselinum chinense*, are instances.

These features alone are sufficient to indicate the remarkable possibilities for the future if a tract like Mount Desert, unique upon our coast in physical configuration as in beauty, can be preserved from the destruction of its natural charm by the judicious guarding of what it now possesses and the reintroduction of what it has lost, or lost presumably, both plants and animals.

The fame of the island as the playground, habitual or occasional of a vast and highly intelligent portion of our population, also renders it remarkably appropriate for such a natural reservation; and should such a reservation be established there, with due emphasis laid upon the maintenance or redevelopment of natural and indigenous conditions, its influence upon the intelligent people of America will be indeed far-reaching. For it is inconceivable that lovers of nature could enjoy such an ideal area, with its unmolested wild flowers, ferns, birds, and harmless animals, and with the full beauty of nature everywhere displayed, without desiring and providing a similar blessing—according to the varied opportunities that offer—for themselves, their children, and their children's children in other portions of the continent.

Natural Bird Gardens on Mount Desert Island.

Edward Howe Forbush, Massachusetts State Ornithologist, Author of "Useful Birds and Their Protection," a book placed by order of the Massachusetts Legislature in every Public Library and High School in the State; Author of "Game Birds and Wild Fowl."

Mount Desert Island, unique in being the only mountainous tract thrust prominently out into the sea and rich in meadow lands and valleys, offers an important landmark and admirable resting place for migratory birds of every kind—birds of sea and shore, the useful insect-eating birds of cultivated lands and gardens, the birds of inland waters, woods, and marshes.

The fauna and flora of the coast line at this point are largely of the Canadian type and its birds are represented here with corresponding fullness. Nevertheless, a number of Hudsonian plants grow upon the island also and form breeding places for certain birds characteristic of that northern area. This is one of the very few points on the Atlantic coast of the United States where portions of this far northern flora and fauna can be found at all, and it is the southernmost of all.

Following the coast up from the west and south, a number of the birds of the Alleghenian and transition zones reach the island also, and we thus find at least four faunal areas represented in summer at this unique spot, while a number of Arctic and other northern birds frequent the region in winter, at which season the Alaskan eagle and the snowy owl appear.

Remarkable opportunities exist here, accordingly, for inducing birds of many kinds to remain and nest upon the island, where they can be fostered, studied, and protected. For the birds of farm and garden it offers conditions that might readily be made ideal in certain sections. The forest cover, with its under shrubs, provides admirable nesting places for all woodland species. For the birds of inland and of tidal waters the place is singularly favorable, while the vertical cliffs yet call to nest the raven and the eagle.

No northern situation was ever better fitted to grow a great variety of fruiting plants for bird food. The remarkable horticultural qualities of the island have long been recognized, and both wild and cultivated shrubs fruit there in extraordinary profusion. In the broad heath which extends from the Bar Harbor region southward to the mountains; in the wild gorge beyond with bottom tarn which makes a natural highway for men and birds alike between the island's northern and southern shores; and around the old beaver-pool ground out by the ice-sheet at the northern foot of Newport Mountain, there are wonderful opportunities for natural bird gardens.

Here, in fertile soil washed down from the granite heights above and constantly renewed, open spaces may readily be covered with the native food-providing shrubs and trees, such as the alternate-leaved cornel, the wild service berry or shad blow which is so beautiful in its springtime flowering, the red-berried ilexes and richly fruiting thorns that bring such glowing color into the northern fall, interspersed with thick bushes suitable for nesting.

Here, too, there are excellent opportunities for growing along the banks of streams and ponds the seed-bearing herbaceous plants on which the marsh and water birds subsist so largely, and an admirable chance for creating nesting islands upon flooded marshlands that would form ideal breeding places for meadow and aquatic birds. Water in every form is here abundant—in springs and streams and open pools—while the deep, rich soils of the adjoining swamp and swale already produces plants in plenty to entice the birds that haunt such places, and little more is needed than to give these plants a chance to make their best development.

And here, of all places, an admirable opportunity presents itself for the establishment of a bird-study station combined with bird protection, such as has revolutionized abroad in recent years the methods formerly in use for the encouragement and protection of bird life.

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Work along this line is greatly needed in America, and carried out at Mount Desert, where so strong a tide of summer travels sets each year and where so many people of influence and education, drawn from the whole country over, spend their summers, such work would have exceptional value.

THE ACADIAN FOREST.

George B. Dorr.

The Acadian forest, using the word Acadian in its early French sense, stretched dense and unbroken in de Monts' and Champlain's time over the wide coastal territory now occupied by eastern Maine, by Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. Plundered of its wealth and existing but in fragments now, no forest of a temperate zone clothes with more vigorous growth the land it occupies, none has greater charm or shelters a wild life more interesting.

This forest is typically represented, with singular completeness, upon Mount Desert Island, where land and sea conditions meet and where a unique topog-

raphy creates a correspondingly exceptional range of woodland opportunity. To establish on the island, in connection with its now realized national park, a permanent exhibit of this forest growing under original conditions has been from the first a constant aim with those who sought the park's creation.

Such an exhibit has extraordinary value. A forest is far more than the mere assemblage of its trees; associated with them it contains, in regions of abundant moisture such as the Acadian, a related life, both plant and animal, of infinite variety and richness, whose home and sheltering habitat it makes.

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The typical trees of the Acadian forest, those that give it its peculiar character, are the northern evergreens, the cone-bearing pines and firs and spruces, the hemlocks, and the arbor-vitæ. It is of these one thinks in picturing to oneself the region. Maine itself is called the Pine Tree State; its eastern coast, "The Land of Pointed Firs." Longfellow sets the Acadian scene for us in Evangeline with "This is the forest primeval, the murmuring pines and the hemlocks," and far out to sea in early, long-voyaged days the approaching sailor welcomed with delight the pungent forest fragrance.

But mingled with these evergreens which give the forest its prevailing character there are abundant other trees that lend their beauty to the scene. Champlain describes the oaks growing as in a park upon one side of the Penobscot River, when he ascended it in 1604, with pine forest on the other. Deer and bears grow fat in autumn on the beechnuts in the wilder woods. The two noblest birch trees in the world, the Canoe Birch, with its pure white trunk, and the Yellow Birch, which in the North outstrips the oak itself in size, find here their native home. Ash and maple are abundant. Poplars, mingled with Paper Birches, turn into rivers of gold amongst the somber evergreens in fall, and nowhere is the autumn coloring more brilliant or of richer contrast.

Underneath the taller trees, wherever an even partial break occurs, shrubs and lesser trees spring up in wide variety; thorns and wild plum trees, beautiful in flower and fruit; mountain ash and elder, with red, clustered berries; viburnums that would grace the finest pleasure ground; dogwoods of northern species; sumach, beautiful at every leafy season; blueberries in the open, rocky places; wild roses by the streams and roadsides; blackberries with splendid flowering stems; witch hazel with its strange autumnal bloom; rhodora, spreading out great sheets of pink in spring upon the peaty marshlands, mingled with the fragrant labrador tea; brilliant-berried ilexes, sold in the cities at Christmas time for holly; and a host of others.

No inch of ground, in sun or shade, is left unoccupied. The very rocks are lichen-clad and ferns mat over them in shady places. Trilliums and wild orchids bloom in the forest depths, with white-flowered hobble-bushes; clintonias and the fragrant northern twin-flower that Linnæus loved extend themselves as in wild garden beds upon the woodland floor.

Everywhere there is life, spreading mats of crowberry and the beautiful coast juniper where they are deluged by the ocean spray in winter storms; clothing wind-swept granite heights, wherever there is crack or cranny soil can gather in, with partridge-berry, blueberry, and mountain cranberry; penetrating the forest shade and profiting by the dense northern covering of leafy humus that it finds there; and rich, wherever nature has not been disturbed, in infinite variety—of mosses, fungus growths and ferns as well as flowering plants. Few forests in the world, indeed, outside the rainy tropics, clothe themselves with such abundant life, and there are none that bring one more directly into touch with nature, its wildness and its charm.

Sieur de Monts and Yosemite.

THE PROBLEM OF OUR NATIONAL PARKS.

By Stephen T. Mather, Director of the National Park Service.

[Reprinted from The Outlook, Apr. 28, 1917.]

The National Park Service now extends its activities across the continent from coast to coast, and the complaint so often heard in the East that National parks are chiefly beneficial for Western Americans no longer has force. The

creation, by Presidential proclamation last summer, of the Sieur de Monts National Monument establishes the service not only in the Far East, but upon the Atlantic coast. Sieur de Monts has the further distinction of being the first National playground reservation upon any seacoast.

It is true that, technically, Sieur de Monts is not a National park, but a National monument. The distinction, however, will not be greatly apparent to the average citizen. Technically, the principal difference is that the park is created by act of Congress and the monument by proclamation of the President.

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As a fact, the distinction is not observed in practice; a reservation so great in area and scenic sublimity as the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, for instance, still remains a National monument, while the Casa Grande Ruin, in Arizona, valuable only ethnologically, is classed as a National park. Now that organization is at last established, however, a National policy will quickly crystallize.

Sieur de Monts has the distinction of possessing both historic interest and very great natural beauty. It is situated on Mount Desert Island, Maine, within one mile of Bar Harbor. It includes the ten mountains which rise directly back of that celebrated resort and approach the boundaries of Southwest Harbor. It contains in the hollows of its mountains several lakes of exquisite grace. Its rocky, sea-lashed shore abounds in majestic headlands, several of them famed in the early history of Acadia, from whose summits the climber gazes upon sea vistas of remarkable beauty. It incloses a fiord of loveliness.

This exquisite reservation is remarkable also for the diversity and beauty of its forests and its floral luxuriance. Automobile roads lead to its boundaries, and footpaths penetrate its wilderness. Historical associations are commemorated in titles, and tablets make them known to the wanderer. But the visitor will not be bound by roads and paths. He will wander at will through the forest wilderness, lunch by brooksides, and climb the mountain summits. Sixty thousand people spend their summers in the many neighborhood resorts. These resorts make Sieur de Monts accessible and enjoyable to all.

But this sea-girt sylvan paradise has still another distinction. So far, the acquisition of our National parks and monuments has cost the Nation nothing.

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A few years ago William Kent, of San Francisco, purchased one of the last remaining magnificent stands of first-growth redwoods and presented it to the Nation. The Muir Woods National Monument, just across the bay from San Francisco, will remain a perpetual monument to public spirit as well as to nature's luxuriance.

Following Mr. Kent's precedent, a group of patriotic New Englanders, led by George B. Dorr, of Boston and Bar Harbor, contributed their personal holdings and acquired others by purchase for the creation of the Sieur de Monts National Monument. Mr. Dorr made this the chief objective of a dozen years. It was all private property. Owners had to be discovered, approached, and persuaded to give or to sell. Funds had to be raised by private subscription. It required great patience, persistence, and labor. But at last, less than a year ago, the essential nucleus of 5,000 acres were acquired and presented to the Nation.

But Mr. Dorr's work is not yet done. He has become the Government custodian of the reservation at a salary insufficient to pay a week's board in the humblest Bar Harbor hotel, and is putting his enerygy and resourceful influence into the development of the area for the public use. Sieur de Monts is destined to become one of the rarest spots in America, as it is already one of the most accessible.

So much for our beginning in the far East; but what of the far West, where we have had National parks for many years? The Nation lies between Sieur de Monts, on the Atlantic coast, and Yosemite, on the summit of the Sierra Nevada. The former represents the aspirations of our young service, the latter an experiment toward the building of a model for the future development of all our National parks.

But none will develop exactly like the Yosemite, because every National park we possess is highly individualized. Each has its own separate conditions and presents its own problems. Each must be treated in development according to its personality.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ARTICLE ON THE SIEUR DE MONTS NATIONAL MONUMENT, PUBLISHED IN THE JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL GARDEN CLUB ISSUED DECEMBER, 1917.

THE SIEUR DE MONTS NATIONAL MONUMENT AND THE WILD GARDENS OF ACADIA.

The Sieur de Monts National Monument is the first National Park, other than military, to be established in the East. In its historic associations it is the oldest in the country, antedating by some years the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on the Plymouth shore. It is also the only National Park bordering upon the sea and exhibiting the beauty and the grandeur of the ocean. To all of us who come from eastern stock, that frontage on the sea, that broad outlook on the North Atlantic, has peculiar interest. That sea it was which brought its founders to America, through danger and hardship, and gave their race the spirit of independence and adventure from which our Nation sprang. This park, also, rising from the ocean front, links itself as none other can, not placed as if upon a harbored coast, with the Nation's greatest possession, the navigable waters that border on its coast with the three-mile limit and which in Maine, whose coast line is formed by the flooding of an old land surface worn by streams, are fronted by 2,500 miles of picturesque and broken shore from Portland to St. Croix. These National waters of the ocean border, commercial use apart, constitute the greatest public recreative area on the continent in the summer season, and the most democratic, for on them a man, if he so choose, can, single handed, sail his own boat from port to port along a many-harbored shore, anchoring where no private rights exist and drawing from the sea such food as money can not buy except along the coast. Between this recreative area with its boundless freedom and the National park system stands, sole link as yet, the Sieur de Monts National Monument, accessible by sea from every eastern port and fronting on it with a boldness and a beauty unapproached on our Atlantic Coast and rarely equalled in the world.

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The park's historic aspect is but one, however; another, to which special importance was given in the park's foundation, is that of the value it may be made to have in wild life conservation. In this the opportunity it offers is extraordinary. The island's situation midway between sea and land, sharing in both climates; the boldness and variety of its mountain landscape, broken by intervening lakes and meadows and deep wooded valleys; and its position on a great coastal bird-migration route, with a widening continent beyond it to the north, combine to make it a wonderful place for sheltering, preserving, and exhibiting the native life—plant, bird, and animal—of the Acadian region, rich in species and representing the whole great eastern section of the continent to the north of Portland.

To cooperate with the Government in this, a corporation has been formed entitled the Wild Gardens of Acadia, to be governed, when its organization shall have been completed, by a small body of trustees appointed trienially by a few natural history museums and biological associations, by the American Institute of Architects, and certain others interested in landscape architectural and gardening education, and by the Secretary of the Interior, head of the National Park System.

The purpose of the Wild Gardens Corporation is to provide sanctuaries for the plant and animal life—the flora and fauna—of the Acadian region, places of special fitness where that life in every valuable or interesting form may dwell securely and perpetuate itself in its natural environment; and to make those sanctuaries useful not only in conservation but as an opportunity for study, a source of pleasure, and a means of information.

The Sieur de Monts National Monument is to be looked upon in this respect as its accomplishment, and nowhere in the world, perhaps, is there an area of like extent better fitted for such purpose. It is the summer heat and winter cold in their extremes that limit northward and southward the distribution of plant and animal species, and both are profoundly influenced in the park by the surrounding ocean with its great sweeping tides. In it, accordingly, plants of the subarctic zone grow along with others living in the mountainous portions of Virginia and the Carolinas; and coastal species with those of the interior.

The park itself is a remarkable piece of topography. A once solid granite mass, some 15 miles in length, facing the sea, has been carved by the greatest

of all terrestrial erosive forces—ice and ocean—attacking it from opposite sides into a dozen mountain groups, separated by deep lakes and valleys and an ocean fiord.

Firm in its resistance as no sea-laid rock—limestone, slate, or sandstone—can be splitting into giant fragments piled like masonry and making wonderful foregrounds to the blue ocean plain beyond, it is an Alpine chain in small, while every frost-rent crack and crevice on it, bottomed with sand and humus from the slow weathering of the surface and the dropping leaves, becomes a miniature rock garden filled with northern plants—blueberries and mountain cranberries, the tailing arbutus, mountain holly, and a host besides, while the bearberry with its shining foliage and brilliant, deep-red berries spreads out great carpets over the rock itself.

At the mountains' northern foot, where the ice sheet's course was checked, and occupying the dividing valleys, through which it ground its way with concentrated force, there are deep basins, excavated glacial fashion from the rock. These are partly filled with water, making a series of lakes and mountain tarns; partly with peat and washed-in glacial sands and clays, the fertile detritus from a sea-laid rock more ancient than the granite which is the bed-rock of the country. In them deep-seated springs well up, unfailing, clear and cold, keeping the basins full through summer droughts and creating ideal heaths and meadows for the growth of hog and meadow plants—the rhodora, the northern kalmias, Labrador tea, the native lilies in their different species, the native iris, meadow sweet and meadow rue, the brilliant cardinal flower, wild roses, and a number of wild orchids.

The woods in the monument are exceedingly interesting including as they do what are now perhaps the only fragments of primeval forest—untouched but for the early loss of their great pines—along the eastern coast, plundered elsewhere for its ease of transport. There is no forest in the world that has a more delightful floor, rich in the underplants whose home is in its shade and whose soil is the leaf mould—the accumulation of centuries perhaps in the slow-wasting north—which carpets it. Here a different group of plants displays its beauty: The Clintonia, making great beds beneath the oaks and other hard-wood trees, with splendid leaves and the most beautiful blue berries in the world; the Twin Flower beloved of Linnæus; the Dwarf Cornel, covering sun-penetrated spaces with its white flowers and red, clustered berries; the Rattlesnake Plantain, quaintest of northern orchids, which forms delightful clumps of mottled foliage spread flat upon the ground; the Fringed Orchid and the Lady's Slippers; the Painted Trillium or Wake Robin, one of the most beautiful of woodland flowers; the Twisted Stalk with its drooping, brick-red berries; the Winter-green and Partridge Berry; the Ground Yew that haunts the forest depths; the Ferns, the Mosses and the brilliant Fungi.

In shrubs, too, Acadia and the park are rich. The blueberry grows so abundantly and fruits so freely on the mountains in the Park that the Government has taken it for its emblem. The Wild Roses form great clumps along the roadsides and the banks of streams, flowering with a grace and beauty scarce any cultivated plant can equal. The blackberry throws out long, graceful stems of bloom. The Sumach takes on a habit of singular luxuriance in this northern land and is an object of delight from its first leafing in the spring until it drops its flaming, red and yellow foliage with the late autumn frosts. It is a home of the Viburnums, and the most beautiful species in the world—and the most difficult to cultivate—V. lantanoides, grows in it in wild profusion, lighting in June the shade of woodland valleys with its pure white bloom. At no time, from the blossoming of the Amelanchier or Wild Pear in spring, along with that of the first Wild Strawberries and Violets, to the strange October flowering of the Witch Hazel and the clustered fruiting of the native Rowan Tree or Mountain Ash, is there a period when flowers or brilliant fruits are lacking to make the wayside beautiful. Each period has its own beauty, too: the awakening of spring with its swift northern progress and rapidly succeeding blossoms; the midsummer period of the Wild Roses' bloom; the autumn beauty of the Goldenrods and Asters, of fruiting Thorns and brilliant Ilex berries and the Wild Rose hips. Nor is there any place upon the Continent where the autumnal change of leaf is of richer color or more strikingly set off. The red clumps of Blueberry are glorious then upon the granite ledges, contrasted by the gray rocks and mosses and the dark rich green of the Pitch Pine. The Oaks upon the rocky slopes below, turned to glowing crimson, are splendid against White Pines and Spruces. The Beech leaves' golden brown, the golden yellow of the Birch and Poplar, the warm-

toned red of the Swamp Maple and nameless wealth of color in the heaths it borders make wonderful, illuminated foregrounds to the blue sea, the lakes or the inclosing bays as one looks down on them from the mountain paths.

Viewed in this aspect, the park is like a great Rock Garden set by nature on the ocean verge and needing only to be made accessible by entrance roads and paths; to have its woodlands cared for and protected against disease or fire; to have such injury as men have done repaired, rank growths give place to finer ones, and every spot within its bounds of special interest or beauty given its full value. And to be made, besides, as nature has singularly fitted it to be, a safe refuge for the region's native life—plant or animal—as the human tide sweeps over, preserving it in every finer form and handing it down—self perpetuated in its natural environment—to future generations for their delight and profit.

The needs are clear, but the adaptation of a great coastal landscape to the annual refreshment of a multitude of men and women seeking happiness and health and energy—physical and mental uplift—after the confinements and fatigues of city life is a matter calling for the best intelligence and skill that can be given it. Rightly done, the benefit—not only to those who come but to the work they do elsewhere and the communities they serve—multiplied by the years will be immeasurable; wrongly done, a great opportunity will have been lost, perhaps forever.

The area is unique; there is no other like it. The problem is to preserve in the midst of a great annual flood of summer visitors the wild, primeval beauty and untamed, elemental character which make it so and combine with the cool summer climate and the presence of the sea to draw men to it.

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